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Column One

By
David Courtney

I SUPPOSE the world outside the United States looks, to Americans, a calamitous affair. The United Kingdom may pass their scrutiny with some credit, or at any rate only mild discredit, because, after all, in that country a man or a woman is either Conservative or Labour and that makes for stable government, which, even if Sir Anthony Eden should be all that the British press is telling of him just now, avoids the "immobilisme" that vexes France and a good many other countries suffering from parliamentary fragmentation. The calamity visible to Americans from their rich, happy and massively stable tower, goes much farther than that, of course, and takes in "popular front" possibilities; anomalies like the Saar; disunited Germany; Communism itself; alleged "cover" parties for forbidden Communism in Athens; neutralism in its various Asian guises; and, of course, the Middle East in a muddle of pacts and policies.

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THERE is not much to be done about this disorderly state of affairs. Communism, which provides, of course, the most painful feature in America's vista of calamity, in any event can hardly be included among things disorderly. But it should be possible to bring some kind of harmony into the political structure of countries avowedly, profoundly and, in some instances, indispensably democratic. France is one such instance. Its principles of democracy, as its habit of civilization, are indispensable to itself and to a Europe that has already lost far too much of its inspiration. What then, coming down to cases, can possibly be the use of a "Republican Front" government led by Guy Mollet and supported by Pierre Mendes-France but dependent on the Communists to get its controversial legislation through?

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THERE may be an effective answer to that question. Apparently the Socialist Party's National Congress now meeting in Paris thinks it has the answer. M. Mollet has said that if he should lead such a government, there would be no compromise with the right and no bringing in of the centre parties, whose presence with his own party and Mendes-France's Radicals would lead to the curse of immobilisme. For that matter, he has added, he will not woo Communist votes, but will accept them where they are offered. One cannot help wondering if the immobilisme of a minority government with its political nose in the air is any better than the immobilisme of a coalition government restricted by the opposing sectional interests of its constituents.

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M. MOLLET thinks that a half-hearted liaison with the Communists, if it can be brought about, will remain half-hearted; but there the probable host seems to be overlooking the qualities of the probable guest, who is known to have the habit of leading the conversation over the political tea table and of ordering, for all present, the kind of cake he prefers. In short, it is a fair guess that if M. Mollet and M. Mendes-France go into the Assembly as leaders of a "Republican Front" dependent on Communist votes, it will not be long before the "Popular Front" becomes the alternative to another despairing crisis in government. The Communists are hardly likely to help the Socialists perform their electoral pledge on the issue of *laicite* and from that point follow meekly behind a Mollet-Mendes-France policy worked out independently of the Communist line.

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PIERRE Mendes-France would probably be content with any government willing to push through (as the "Republican Front" and the Communists in temporary alliance doubtless would be willing) an appropriate electoral law and then, on the basis of the new law, find some means of sending the National Assembly once again to the country. Perhaps that would be the best thing. For it is urgently necessary that France should come to her own rescue and so to the rescue of a Europe which, like herself, is in woeful need of guidance.

Jerusalem, January 16.

FIRST MONGOLIAN ENVOY TO INDIA

NEW DELHI, Sunday (UP). — Outer Mongolia's first Ambassador-designate to India, Mr. Bayanbator Ochirbat, will arrive here on Thursday.

He is Outer Mongolia's Ambassador to China, and will hold the post here concurrently.

Mollet Rejects Extreme Right, Left Alliances

PARIS, Sunday (Reuter). — M. Guy Mollet, leader of the Socialist Party who is regarded as the most likely next Premier, today warned the country not to expect an immediate recall of young conscripts from Algeria merely because a government led by a Socialist may assume office.

M. Mollet was addressing 1,000 Socialist Party delegates who later passed a resolution in favour of a government of the Republican Front, the alliance between the Socialists and the Radicals.

He rejected both a right-wing government formed with the aid of the Poujadists and a Popular Front government formed with the aid of the Communists.

The Executive Committee of the Radical Party (about 300 delegates) will meet tomorrow under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Mendes-France, who is expected to take a similar attitude to that of M. Mollet, with whom he concluded his electoral alliance.

M. Mollet spoke in terms of a future Premier rather than in terms of a party leader. He displayed both courage and moderation, refusing to promise the moon, in Algeria or at home, and coming out strongly against the dangers of Communist demagogy. "The Communists will send you, Socialist Party workers, mothers begging you to bring home their sons from Algeria. You must explain firmly that everything cannot be done at once."

The supreme object in Algeria, he said, must be to make peace. But any government must avoid two false conceptions: the first was to think only of French interests in Algeria, the other — to forget about French interests in Algeria (there are 1,200,000 Frenchmen in Algeria and 8 million Moslems).

There must be free discussion with Algerians of all tendencies, but there was no magic formula. The first thing to do was to dissolve the present Algerian Assembly (based on two separate European and Moslem groups of electors). Instead, there must be genuinely free elections based on universal suffrage and no discrimination between categories of electors, he said.

Negotiations with Algerian leaders must follow, but it was impossible to say today exactly with whom or how. There must also be energetic diplomatic action to eliminate external interference in Algerian affairs.

His foreign policy, M. Mollet said, would be based on Atlantic solidarity, acceleration of action for general disarmament, and creation of a supra-national industrial atomic energy community.

3 'Poujadist' Movements Organized in Italy

ROME, Sunday (Reuter). — Critics of Italy's tax system have set up separate groups, similar to the Poujade tax reform movement in France.

Named the Italian Fiscal Movement in Rome, it has announced its intention to open a crusade on behalf of the middle classes for fairer taxes and lower living costs.

In Milan, an Italian Economic Movement has been founded to campaign for lower taxes on small businessmen, and at Ronano, near Naples, a "Movement for the Poor" is being organized

Ike Today Submitting Budget of $66,000m.

WASHINGTON, Sunday (UP). — President Eisenhower will ask Congress tomorrow to provide a $65,900m. budget for the next fiscal year, with billions to be spent on guided missiles, atomic warships, as well as aid to help friendly nations to combat poverty or possible Communist aggression.

He proposed increased expenditure in all these categories.

The portion of the budget allocated to national "protection," including foreign aid, was 64 per cent of the total.

The figures apply to the fiscal year which starts on July 1, 1956. The overall figure of costs to the American people was an increase of $1,600m. beyond estimated expenditures in the present fiscal year of $64,300m. The President said that despite this, the budget will be balanced because of increased income as a result of "unprecedented national prosperity."

Foreign Aid—$4,300m.

Foreign aid, both military and civilian, is set at a cost of $4,300m., an increase of $100m. over last year. The President also will ask for steps to project such aid several years into the future so that other nations can better plan hereafter their future development programmes.

Most of the foreign aid programme will be spent in Asia and the Middle East. Some economic aid will be given in southern Europe.

He is also expected to recommend the continuation of programmes for Arab refugee relief and aid for refugees rom East bloc countries.

The recommendations for the mutual security programme include funds for continuing selective loans and grants to certain less developed countries, following experience gained in past years. The President is expected to repeat the request made in his State of the Union message on January 5 for limited authority to make long-term economic aid commitments, to be fulfilled with funds appropriated in future years.

Atomic Energy

Mr. Eisenhower, according to advance reports, will point out that the U.S. must not fail to speed the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy while building its stockpile of nuclear weapons. Provisions are said to have been made to bring atomic energy to other nations. For the twin purpose of military and peaceful use of the atom, the President is to ask Congress to authorize a record $1,715m., as well as $1,276m. on procurement of guided missiles, which is an increase of one-third over costs this year. He will also ask for guided missile destroyers and frigates, more atomic-powered submarines, a nuclear-powered cruiser, and steps to prepare for atomic-propelled aircraft carriers.

The President will serve notice that the U.S. is ready to put its NATO allies on an equal non-atomic fire power basis with the U.S. forces. America's allies are to receive the latest heavy artillery weapons and guided missiles which, in case of emergency, can easily be equipped with atomic warheads. The exchange of actual nuclear weapons is banned by U.S. legislation.

Half of the programme of military aid for the next fiscal year is to be concentrated in Korea, Pakistan, Formose, and Turkey. The budget also provides for an increase of $48m. in expenditure of the world-wide activities of the U.S. Information Service.

Soviet 5-Year Plan To 'Surpass' West

MOSCOW, Sunday (Reuter). — Russia today announced an all-out drive to "overtake and surpass" the capitalist West in industrial, atomic and agricultural development.

The challenge came in a new five-year plan issued by the Communist Party covering the years 1956-60 inclusive. The plan —sixth in the series launched by Stalin in 1928 — provides for:

- A 65 per cent increase in industrial output by 1960, combined with speeded up mechanization and the "automation" of industrial processes on a "wide scale."
- A big new project to tap atomic energy for electricity, development of atomic energy for transport purposes and a scheme to build an atom-powered icebreaker. Well-informed sources here believe that the plan shows Russia's determination to beat the Americans and British in harnessing nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

Record Targets

The plan sets a record target for steel—68.3 million tons—and coal—593 million tons—by 1960. The original targets set by Prime Minister Nikolai Bulganin in a speech to the Party's Central Committee last July were 60 million and 500 million tons respectively.

The plan for the next five years was published in today's edition of the Communist Party newspaper, "Pravda," and will have to be approved by the 20th Communist Party Congress which opens here on February 14.

During the five years of the new plan, electricity produced by atomic energy will account for between 2 and 2½ million k.w.h.

The new plan, which theoretically came into force on January 1, shows that the Soviet Union intends to concentrate its peace resources on the development of heavy industry. There will be a 65 per cent increase in total industrial output by the end of 1960, compared with the end of 1955. Heavy industry was understood to be due for a 70 per cent increase.

To Double Meat Output

In the campaign to continue the development of agriculture, a bright spot for the Russian consumer was the promise that meat production would be doubled by 1960. The plan also tells the Russian people that their wages will be increased by 30 per cent. To overcome severe overcrowding and housing shortages, Russians are promised an increase of 205 million square metres of dwelling space by 1960. Longer leave for expectant mothers is also included.

Targets for the five years from 1956 to 1960 inclusively call for a steady expansion of the industrial output until production is reached of 53m. tons of pig iron, 68.3m. tons of steel, 593m. tons of coal, and 320,000m. k.w.h. of electrical energy.

There will be 50 per cent more technicians and specialists by 1960—a scheme which was interpreted here as a serious challenge to the West.

S.S. Jerusalem Brings 1,000 Immigrants; 70 from E. Europe

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Sunday. — An unusually large number of East European immigrants, 70 persons, including children, were among the 1,000 immigrants who arrived in the s.s. Jerusalem this morning.

The 42 newcomers from Poland included a doctor and a chemist, and a young man of 21 with a Soviet passport. He said that he had been permitted to leave Poland, because he possessed the passport, which he received while his family was in Russia from the end of World War II until 1953. His parents and younger brother are expected to arrive next week. He had not waited for them, for fear of losing his exit permit.

Anti-Semitism was "not lacking" in Poland, he said, and all the Jews he knew would be glad to come to Israel if they were allowed to do so.

Caught Smuggling

The other East European immigrants came from Hungary (24), Czechoslovakia (2), and Yugoslavia (2).

One couple among the Hungarian newcomers was caught by the customs authorities while trying to smuggle 700 ball-point pens, over 400 kerchiefs and nine kilograms of buttons into the country. It is believed that the goods were entrusted to them on the way by a merchant who wanted to "import" them without paying customs.

All the other immigrants came from North Africa, mainly Morocco, three from Uruguay, seven from Britain, four from Austria and one from Germany. They were sent to development areas and agricultural villages from Safad to Dimona, with 19 going to *kibbutzim*, 45 children to Youth Aliya institutions and about 50 others joining relatives.

Sent to Lachish

A number of families were sent to Lachish 13 village in the Lachish area where they will be received by Kibbutz Hameuhad staff and instructors who will try to persuade them to decide on *kibbutz* settlement. The families were picked for their youthfulness and comparatively small number of children.

Among the arrivals from Morocco was one 21-year-old man who brought 12 dependants with him, including his wife, children, parents and younger brothers and sisters. He was found to be mentally ill and will be sent to an asylum. The Jewish Agency will have to care for all his dependants who were permitted to come to Israel on the strength of the medical certificate issued by the representative of the Agency's immigration department in Casablanca. He was declared "in good health and fit for physical work." The family was sent to the Sha'ar Ha'aliya camp.

Three immigrants from the U.S.S.R., all elderly persons who are joining their relatives, arrived from Odessa in the s.s. Hadar this evening. Four other passengers arrived on the ship.

The Hadar, which had taken a citrus shipment to Russia, also brought 600 tons of coal from Bulgaria.

Bonn Conditionally Frees War Criminals

HANNOVERSCH MUENDEN, Sunday (Reuter).—The 450 German war prisoners repatriated by the Russians yesterday as "serious war criminals" left the West German border police barracks today to return to their families.

Ernst Wilhelm Keitel, son of the executed German field marshal, was one of the first to leave. Border police put a car at his disposal and rushed him through processing procedures.

A commission of lawyers screened each prisoner and took down details of the charges raised by the Russians against them for their convictions as war criminals. If West German authorities uphold the convictions, the men can be deprived of the documents provisionally issued to them, Foreign Ministry officials said. The documents entitle them to draw about 6,000 marks compensation for their captivity.

Included in the transport were several former guards of Sachsenhausen concentration camp whom the Russians sentenced to life imprisonment at a trial in East Berlin in 1947. Most of the repatriates held only minor ranks in the German forces. Almost all denied having committed war crimes or pleaded that any reprisals against partisans or Russians had been carried out on orders from higher officers.

FLOOD WATERS MENACE NORTH CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday (Reuter). — Flood waters today swamped the streets of nearly every town in north California — still recovering from the ravages of last month's floods — and nearly 3,000 persons were evacuated from two areas.

Officials at Yuba City ordered the evacuation of 2,000 persons in the southern part of the town as a precautionary measure. Four hundred left Orick. In Marin County, across the bay from San Francisco, about 500 persons had to leave their homes.

Cabinet Defers Wages Decision To Next Week

The Cabinet yesterday discussed the question of civil servants' salaries, following the Histadrut decision last week, but came to no conclusion. It will vote on the matter next week.

Two views were expressed in the debate, the Government spokesman said last night. The first held that the Government's decision following the Guri Report should be carried out; the other was that in view of the present emergency, the wage increases already granted should be reduced by about half.

The spokesman indicated that the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, was not the only member of the Cabinet who took the former view.

The second of the Cabinet's two meetings yesterday, which began at 4 p.m., was still in progress when at 8 p.m. reporters arrived for a scheduled press conference with the Government spokesman. It ended about 8.30.

Teachers for Immigrants

A Ministerial Committee was set up to solve the problem of supplying immigrant villages with the necessary teachers, doctors, nurses and instructors. The first business of the Committee will be to consider methods of encouraging volunteers in these fields, but if this is unsuccessful, it will propose procedure under which members of these professions can be conscripted.

The legal framework for such conscription already exists in the Emergency Regulations for the Mobilization of Manpower, passed shortly after the establishment of the State. The committee consists of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Agriculture, Education, Health, Labour, and Social Welfare.

The Cabinet approved a draft bill requiring persons subject to reserve duty who wish to leave the country to obtain the permission of the Minister of Defence. Until now, this has been done indirectly, as the Ministry of Interior requires Army approval before issuing exit permits. The bill gives the Ministry of Defence clear legal authority in this matter. Persons subject to the law will in effect require two exit permits henceforth, the spokesman said.

Referred to Committees

Two bills discussed by the Cabinet were referred to Ministerial committees. An amendment to the Local Authorities Ordinance would authorize them to levy business taxes up to IL2,000 a year instead of the present IL1,000. A Drainage and Flood Protection Bill would divide the country into a number of drainage districts and set up a drainage authority in each.

The Knesset today is to hear a number of motions for the agenda on the problem of unemployment, and possibly motions for the agenda on the relationship between the Mekorot water company and Tahal (Water Planning for Israel). These were originally scheduled for discussion last Wednesday.

The official communique:

The Cabinet at its weekly meeting approved the following draft laws: Bill to Amend the Punishment Laws (False Statements), Bill to Amend the Compulsory Loan Law, Bill to Amend the Emergency Regulations in the matter of Leaving the Country by Persons Subject to Army Duty, Bill to Amend the Civil Wrongs Ordinance.

It discussed an amendment to the Local Authorities Ordinance (Business Tax) and a Drainage and Flood Protection Bill.

A Ministerial Committee was charged with setting up methods for the volunteering and conscription of teachers, physicians, nurses and instructors for immigrant settlements.

A discussion was held on the question of civil service wages, and a decision is to be taken at the next meeting.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs reported on developments in the foreign relations of the State.

Academicians Protest Histadrut Wage Policy

The Coordinating Committee of the Academic and Administrative Workers Organization in Jerusalem last night rejected the recent wages decision of the Histadrut Executive, calling it a "serious blow to the Government's decisions of last year."

The Histadrut decided on a minimum five per cent increase and that promised salary rises be held in abeyance. Pay increases were suggested for senior civil servants and professionals in government employ last year by the Guri and Aranne Committees.

Members of the State Legal Service are to meet in Tel Aviv on Wednesday to discuss the Histadrut's decision to "freeze" salary incleases promised to professional workers, it is announced. The Service has expressed its "deep bitterness" over the decision.

Allen: U.S. Should Not Join Baghdad Pact Yet

NEW YORK, Sunday. — Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen, said in a television programme today that he did not think the U.S. should join the Baghdad pact "at this time." This involved many considerations between the Arab states, as well as Israel-Arab relations, he added.

Neither Israel nor the Arabs want war, he stated, and the U.S. can best help a settlement by conducting its relations in as "responsible a manner as possible — the U.S. can let it be known that it will favour the side which it feels is trying to maintain peace."

Replying to questions, Mr. Allen said that no decision has yet been made for Israel's request for arms. The Security Council hearing on the Syrian protest against Israel is one consideration, while another is the question of the "level" of arms in the Middle East. He explained that it is not only a matter of quantity but of relative strength in such arms as jet fighters.

He said today he believed that the Arabs have "fallen for the idea" that the Soviet Union would support them in any struggle with Israel. This attitude resulted from Soviet propaganda efforts, but he expressed confidence that the U.S. could successfully overcome this.

Regarding Egypt's Aswan dam project, he admitted that Russian offers of aid have speeded up U.S. proposals for that undertaking, but expressed his conviction that the Egyptian people would be much more confident of the outcome if the dam was built with Western help.

(UP, Reuter)

U.S. Jewish Rally In Israel's Support

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sunday. — The representatives of 16 important national Jewish organizations, Zionist and non-Zionist, will begin a two-day emergency session here tomorrow in order to rally support for Israel.

They will be competing for the attention of Mr. George Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East, with Evelyn Shuckburgh, top British Foreign Office specialist for the same area, whose conference preliminary to the Eden-Eisenhower meeting on January 30, began here on Thursday. *(See below)*

Tomorrow's meeting is the first public step in the campaign by friends of Israel to counter Sir Anthony Eden's attempt to win the U.S. to his Arab appeasement policies. Mr. Allen is expected at the opening session on Tuesday night. He will probably read a message from Secretary of State Dulles and will listen to the compelling logic of Ambassador Eban and Dr Nahum Goldmann, who is calling this conference.

On Wednesday, the delegates will "go up the Hill" to the Capitol to call on their Congressmen, and on Wednesday evening, many of the legislators will attend the closing dinner.

U.N. Chief Leaves For Middle East

NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuter). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, leaves tonight for London on the first stage of his 16-country tour which will take him through the Middle East.

The Old City daily, "Falastin," yesterday pointed out that Mr. Hammarskjold will remain in Jordan only two hours to confer with the Premier and Foreign Minister on matters concerning Jordan's entry into the U.N., while he will stay for two days in Israel.

SUMMERSKILL CONFERS WITH SYRIAN PREMIER

DAMASCUS, Sunday. — Dr. Edith Summerskill, British Labour M.P., called on Premier Said el Ghazi today. She is on a tour of the Middle East. In Syria she is gathering information on the living conditions of Palestine Arab refugees, and may visit refugee camps.

Dr. Summerskill told a press conference today that the Arab states should intensify their propaganda abroad in order to acquaint more people with Arab aspirations and complaints.

(Reuter, NEABS)

Burns Discusses PoW Exchange in Syria

Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, returned to Jerusalem yesterday from Damascus and Beirut where he had gone on a "private visit."

While in Damascus Gen. Burns took the opportunity of discussing with Gen. Ahmed Shukeiry, Syrian Chief of Staff, the possibility of an exchange of prisoners between Israel and Syria.

According to a Reuter report from Damascus, the prisoners who would be returned from Israel under an exchange would include about 30 captured in the December 11 operation on the banks of Lake Kinneret. The Syrians were asked to return, among others, the four Israelis held for more than a year whom the Syrians claim are "ordinary prisoners" captured on an "espionage mission."

Gen. Burns also saw senior representatives of the Syrian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission.

Old City Daily Denies Israel Massing Forces

The Old City daily, "Falastin," yesterday categorically denied a report broadcast by Ramallah Radio last week that Israel forces are massing along the armistice lines with Jordan.

The paper quoted reliable sources as saying that any concentration of Israel forces was likely to be seen only in the Negev.

Britain to Urge U.S. for Joint Pressure on Egypt and Israel

NEW YORK, Sunday. — British officials regard a settlement between Israel and Egypt as a prerequisite to peace and stability not only in the Middle East but elsewhere, according to a London dispatch to "The New York Times" dealing with the forthcoming meeting between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden.

It is believed that both Britain and the U.S. should apply increasing pressure on Mr. Ben-Gurion and Colonel Abdul Nasser to persuade them to reach a compromise.

The dispatch says British officials admit that this may take months of patient negotiations plus large Western funds for refugee resettlement and starting the Johnston plan to harness the Jordan River. If, however, within three to six months it is evident that no settlement is obtainable, the two great powers should turn together to strengthening the Baghdad pact.

British thinking, the report goes on, places the greatest importance on winning full American participation in Middle Eastern affairs — "preferably in accord with British views, but to win it at any event." It quotes a "Ministerial source" as chiding the U.S. for promoting the idea of the Baghdad pact but never joining it.

Meanwhile, other reports from London quote diplomatic sources as saying that the Eisenhower-Eden meeting will thrash out British charges that Saudi Arabia is using American "oil money" to promote a wide anti-British campaign in the Middle East.

The British Prime Minister is expected to ask that the influence of the U.S. be used to remove what the Government here maintains is a serious impediment to Anglo-American efforts to pacify the troubled region.

Britain's grievances against Saudia include the whipping up of Arab states against the Baghdad pact, and attempts to bribe Arab sheikhs in the Persian Gulf in efforts to gain control of the oil-rich Buraimi oasis area.

Both these operations are financed with royalties paid to the Saudi Government by the American oil company, Aramco, it is held here.

Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh, the British Foreign Office's top Middle East adviser, has already broached the problem in his talks with the State Department in Washington this week, it is understood. Press reports from Washington suggest that the U.S. Administration feels that there is little it can do to help Britain. *(Leader — Page 4)*

Russian MIGs Make Debut In Egyptian Skies

CAIRO, Sunday (UP). — Eight Russian-made jets streaked through Egyptian skies today on the eve of the proclamation of a new constitution.

The planes, in two squadrons of four each, were part of the massive celebrations planned for tomorrow's historic day.

Thousands of Egyptians, who have converged here for the ceremonies, stared at the sky as the MIG's streaked across, flying low under the clouds. It was the first appearance of a MIG in Egyptian skies.

The Government cut railway fares so that more persons can attend the event marking the end of military rule and the beginning of a new parliamentary life.

Beirut Won't Join 'Foreign Pacts'

BEIRUT, Sunday (UP). — The Government yesterday announced its opposition to joining "foreign pacts." At the same time it announced over the weekend that it is preparing to link up with Syria, in the Arab "southern tier" of alliances, now composed of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Syria.

Yemen is also reported to be negotiating with Saudi Arabia on the possibility of a multilateral link with the other Arab nations opposed to the Baghdad pact.

(ANA, Reuter, UP)

Egyptians Fire on Army Patrol Near Nitzana

A group of Egyptians opened machinegun fire on an Israel patrol moving within Israel territory south of Nitzana on Saturday afternoon, the Army spokesman announced. The patrol returned the fire and continued on its way with no casualties.

The attackers, who numbered about 10, fired from within Egyptian territory, after taking positions around a vehicle in which they apparently had been riding. The exchange of fire lasted for about five minutes, it was learned.

On Friday, an Israel patrol in Israel territory near Be'eri in the Western Negev was fired on the Israel Army spokesman said. It did not return fire, and there were no casualties.

Also on Friday, 16 goats and four kids valued at IL1,300 were stolen from Mahommed Salem Abu Raka, member of a Beduin tribe, south of Beersheba, by infiltrators whose trail was traced by police and tribesmen to the Jordan border.

Hussein Pledges Refugee Return to 'Homeland'

King Hussein last night broadcast a message to the people of Jordan in which he repeated his promise to be faithful to the principle of solving the "Palestine problem" and return the "homeland" to the Arab refugees.

He reiterated that Jordan would not agree to policies which did not accord with the country's interests, and stressed that all Arab nations were members of one family. He thanked the Government and the Arab Legion for their efforts in restoring peace in the country.

The Jordan Parliament would meet on Saturday to debate a policy statement to be made by the new Government headed by Samir Rifa'i, who is shortly to visit Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria in order to outline to these Governments Jordan's present difficult economic position.

Jordan is also expected to make a statement shortly regarding the offer of financial aid made by these three Arab Governments to replace the British subsidy.

Yesterday, Rifa'i conferred with Gen. John Glubb, Commander of the Arab Legion, regarding the security situation following the lifting of the curfew. The Jordan press also reported that the Government is at present discussing the question of withdrawing the military censorship on news. Censorship on cables leaving the country has ended. *(NEABS, ANA, Reuter)*

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and express our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

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Haifa, January 15, 1956.

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Social & Personal

Mrs. Chaim Weizmann entertained Lord and Lady Hore-Belisha to luncheon at her home in Rehovot yesterday. Other guests were Mr. Boris Gouriel, director of the Weizmann Archives, and Mr. Julian L. Meltzer, of the Weizmann Institute of Science. Lord and Lady Hore-Belisha later visited the Weizmann Institute.

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Mr. Anthony Greenwood, M.P., and Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. Alfred Bottomley, M.P., and Mrs. Bottomley and Mr. Kenneth Robinson, M.P., yesterday visited the WIZO Baby Home in Jerusalem. They were received by Dr. H. Kagan, Chairman of the World WIZO Child Welfare Department, and Mrs. P. H. Leon, Treasurer of the British WIZO Federation. The party also visited the Hadassim Children's Village on Thursday.

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ARRIVALS: Mr. Stephen McAdden, M.P., and Mrs. McAdden, for a brief visit; Mr. N. Bar Ya'acov, of the Histadrut Political Department, from the U.S., where he attended the merger conference of the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O., a meeting of the Executive of the ICFTU, and where he worked on behalf of the Histadrut campaign; Dr. Joel Elkes, Professor of Experimental Psychiatry at the University of Birmingham Medical School, on a travelling fellowship of the Humanitarian Trust, London, to work for six weeks with the Departments of Pharmacology and Psychiatry of the Hebrew University - Hadassah Medical School; Miss Judith Moretcka, Argentinian soprano, for her first visit to Israel.

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DEPARTURES: Mr. Oscar Sunshine, U.S. President of the International Hungarian Immigrants Association, after a visit; Mrs. Alisa Shavit, Director of the Acre Mental Hospital, for a six-month study course in mental home administration, under Point Four auspices; Mr. Harry Rajak, Consul of the Dominican Republic in South Africa, after a visit.

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Madame Marcel Laforge will speak on Paul Claudel at 6 tonight at the Centre de Culture Francaise. The French Consul General of Jerusalem will preside.

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The Israel and British Commonwealth Association (Tel Aviv Branch) is holding a dinner in honour of the British Ambassador and Lady Nicholls at the Dan Hotel on Thursday, January 19.

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Mr. S.Z. Abramov, national chairman of the Israel-American Friendship League, will address members (in Hebrew) on "Conditions in the U.S." at the Technion, at 8.30 tonight.

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Mr. J. Contes, U.N. expert on Oil Geology, will deliver a guest lecture on "The Progress of Oil Exploration in Israel" within the framework of the Popular Lectures Programme of the Technion at 8.30 p.m. tomorrow in Hall 84 of the Technion.

•

BIRTH

LIPPMANN — To Gerda (nee Feiwel), wife of Mr. G. Lippmann, C.E. — a son, brother to Gady.

•

BRITH MILAH

The Brith Milah of the infant son of Esther and Shmuel Specter will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1956, at 12 noon, at the Hadassah Maternity Hospital, Jerusalem.

•

FUNERAL

RABBI Y. E. BOTSCHKO

The funeral of Rabbi Y. E. Botschko, founder of the "Etz Hayim" Yeshiva in Montreux, will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1956. The *cortege* will leave from the Sha'arei Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, at 11 a.m.

The annual Purim Dance of the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem, will be held on February 25, 1956, at 9 p.m.

BELGIAN HOUSE GROUP MAY VISIT ISRAEL

BRUSSELS, Sunday (INA). — A Belgian parliamentary delegation is likely to visit Israel this spring, it was disclosed today. The delegation will be headed by Mr. Camille Huysmans, President of the Chamber of Representatives, and will include four senators and four deputies.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4706. Hatchia, Geula cor. Yeshayahu, 2452.
TEL AVIV: Breiman, 56 Allenby, 62252. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 5150. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67406. **JAFFA:** Briut, 6 Rehov 3, 82633. **RAMAT GAN:** Pinchi, 41 Hivat Zion. Israel, 51 Bialik, 71514. **RISHON LEZION:** Malal. **HOLON:** Ribek, Kikar Struma. **PETAH TIKVA:** Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. **HAIFA:** Glezman, 18 Balfour, 4031. Hakochav, 28 Wadi Salib. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Bialik, 7230. **SAFAD:** Feldmann.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. B. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. S. Shakrashi, 8 Bethel.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 26842. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 54 Sokolow, 26382.
HAIFA: Dr. Bilski, 7 Ehud, 3199. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

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Freedom of the Press on Decline Since World War II, Report Says

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ZURICH. — Only four out of 40 non-totalitarian governments do not restrict freedom of the press in one way or another. This is the outstanding fact established by the International Press Institute's latest study, "Government Pressures on the Press." It is even more striking because totalitarian countries, where press freedom is a lost cause, were not included in the study.

This unique collection of case histories demonstrates what methods are used by governments to curb freedom of the press. Defence of this freedom is the major concern of the International Press Institute (IPI), a world-wide organization of newspaper editors.

Israel is one of the countries included in the Survey and the report says: "As the censorship in Israel is generally exercised intelligently, newspaper editors rarely have occasion to appeal against its decisions. In several cases it has been admitted that the censors had erred through an excess of zeal and the ban on publication was immediately lifted."

Some of the countries included in the IPI study are traditionally democratic, others have just won their freedom, others are on the verge of dictatorship. But they all have opposition newspapers, which may be subject to varying degrees of pressure from official quarters.

Legal and Other Measures

Dangerous constitutional clauses stringent penal code provisions and restrictive special laws are listed on a country-by-country basis. There is no lack of examples to illustrate their effectiveness. But the study is not limited to legal restrictions, it also examines administrative, political and economic pressures employed by governments.

In some countries, government news is deliberately withheld from opposition organs, in others they get only a meagre share of government controlled newsprint imports. Apart from outright subsidies, some governments distribute well-paid official advertisements — but only to "friendly" newspapers. In a few countries, which are democratic in name rather than in fact, journalists are subject to arbitrary arrest, and government-induced mob attacks on newspaper plants are not uncommon. In such countries, there is of course no favourable climate for the expression of opinion. In other countries with a traditionally free press, newspapermen may be intimidated by administrative measures directed against Communist subversion.

Comprehensive, but not all-inclusive, the study demonstrates that there are hundreds of ways open to the authorities in their attempts to muzzle press freedom. In view of the many differences from country to country, it is, however, striking to see that governments, with the same objective in mind, so often hit upon similar methods to achieve it. There is an increasing tendency on the part of governments to abuse the concepts of "national security," "national prestige" and "national interests" in order to muzzle the press.

Effect of Cold War

One of the discouraging findings reached by the study is that press freedom has been on the decline since the end of World War II. The study pays particular attention to the worsening climate produced by the Cold War and by special issues such as racialism in South Africa. One of the most serious conclusions is that "new forms of government pressures have emerged in countries which are democratic by tradition and which have a long history of freedom and of parliamentary life."

"Such is the case in the Union of South Africa and to a lesser extent even in Australia and France. These pressures are all the more disastrous because of their insidious nature."

The survey is based on 72 reports by experienced journalists, who are members of the Institute, including two Israeli editors.

"Heaviest Blows" Listed

It lists the following as the "heaviest blows" dealt to freedom of press during the post-war period:

- "Expropriation of "La Prensa" in Buenos Aires and the muzzling of the entire press of Argentina under Peron;
- "Banning of "El Tiempo" in Bogota in 1955;
- "Imprisonment of some 20 Turkish journalists by virtue of some highly dubious legislation adopted in 1954;
- "Arbitrary arrest or detention on suspicion of journalists in Germany, France, the Netherlands, Brazil, Chile, Indonesia, Pakistan and elsewhere:
- "Continuance of Nazi and Fascist measures in the press laws of Western Germany and Italy and also the adoption of laws with an authoritarian tinge in certain countries;
- "Abuse of campaigns against corruptive writings, especially in Australia;
- "Deliberate use of intimidation in South Africa and elsewhere."

In its conclusions the survey states: "Nothing can be more important for the safeguarding of democratic freedoms and of freedom of the press in particular than a watchful public opinion. The silence of indifference is the greatest danger. This has been seen in the Union of South Africa where the ostracizing of the English-language press by government circles produced hardly a reaction from the general public."

BLAST. — A bomb was thrown into the entrance lobby of the Communist trade union centre in Padua, Italy, early yesterday morning. It blew down the doors and shattered many windows in the neighbourhood. No one was hurt.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4130, serves you lunch and dinner, four courses with meat, from IL2.400 (incl. taxes) upwards. Hesse's stands for Quality and Service.

★ **Exhibitions: —**
Watercolours, oils and drawings by Curt Singer; Sculptures by B. Pokorny, "Nora Studio," Art Gallery, 9 Sderot Ben Maimon, 10-1, 3-6.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1, 4-6.
1) Oil Paintings and Drawings by Yona Mach. 2) Drawings and Woodcuts by Jacob Pins. 3) Selection of Japanese Prints from Jacob Pins' collection. Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.
1) Dutch and Flemish Paintings of the 17th Century. 2) French Paintings of the 20th Century. 3) Paintings by Zygmunt Schreter. 4) Pochoir Paintings of Maya Art after Manuscripts and Monuments by Felipe Neri Gonzales. Exhibit of the Month: A Drawing by Giovanni Francesco Berbieri, called Guercino (1591-1666). Bezalel National Museum, 9-1, 3-5.
Permanent archaeological exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Also temporary Exhibition of objects found in Caesarea. Visiting hours: Sundays—Thursdays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; 3-5 p.m. Fridays and eves of holidays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; Saturdays and holidays 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

★ **Tours: —**
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ **Concert: —**
Mozart Festival, Pnina Salzman, Lorand Fenyves, Antonia Lavan, Jacob Shilo, Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m.

★ **Play Reading: —**
"Hedda Gabler," by Henrik Ibsen, 8:30 p.m., YM-YWHA Rehov Hillel.

★ **Lecture :—**
"Introduction to Modern Art." Mr. A. Ronnen, 8:30 p.m., Be'eri Club, 9 Alharizi.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:—**
Watercolours by Shimshon Holzman and paintings by Zphira Ilin, Tel Aviv Museum, 9-1, 3-5. Autumn Exhibition at the Art Pavilion of the Painters and Sculptors Association, 9 Rehov Alharizi, daily 10-1, 4-7, except Fridays.

★ **Entertainment:—**
Benny Bennet opens his "Jazz Session," Z.O.A. House, 5 p.m.

★ **Concert:—**
Ivan Meiman: Piano Recital — Bach, Beethoven, Chopin. Museum, 8.30 p.m.

★ **Folk Dancing:—**
Round the World Folk Dancing. Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m.

★ **Theatre:—**
Chamber Theatre, "The Italian Straw Hat," Mograbi Hall, 8 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "The Castle," New Chamber Theatre, 8 p.m.
Habimah "Pandre the Hero," (for Post Office employees), Habimah, 8 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions: —**
Opening by Dr. F. Schiff of Paintings exhibition by Zfira Ilin, Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

★ **Lecture:—**
First of a series of 10 lectures on Archaeology, Dr. Yigael Yadin on "The Hazor Excavations," at 8.30 p.m., Beit Erdstein.

★ **Theatre:—**
The Spanish-French Ballet of Jose Torres and his 16-man band—"May" Hall, 9 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Lecture:—**
Musical Tribune of Ramat Gan Chamber Orchestra: Musical Quiz, Musical Films, Beit Haezrach, 8.30 p.m.

★ **Ziratron:—**
Benny Bennet and his Latin American Band — 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.

BEERSHEBA

★ **Theatre:—**
"Der Gazlen."—Yiddish Theatre, Keren, 8.30 p.m.

HADERA

★ **Theatre: —**
Chamber Theatre "Lady of the Manor," 8 p.m.

KIRYAT HAIM

★ **Theatre:—**
Habimah, "Medea", 8 p.m.

RAANANA

★ **Theatre: —**
Obel, "Eldorado," 8 p.m.

RAMLE

★ **Theatre: —**
Yiddish Musical Comedy, "My Girl," Allon Hall, 9 p.m.

REHOVOT

★ **Theatre: —**
Do-Re-Mi, "Holiday in Venice," 8.15 p.m.

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Jan. 30, Jerusalem — "Edison"
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Tickets: Tel Aviv: Schlesinger-Springer, Rococo, Cunaf. Haifa: Juval — Ginsburg. Jerusalem: Cahana.

Six Out of Ten Sailed In Zim Ships

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Sunday. — Six out of ten passengers who arrived or departed by sea in 1955, travelled by Zim ships, the same proportion as in 1954. The company's end-of-year statistics show that the total number of passengers in 1955 was 54,497, a 13 per cent advance over 1954. The number of immigrants, of whom 95 per cent travelled in company-owned or chartered ships, was nearly trebled to 34,071 last year providing the company with a handsome dollar income. Immigrants' fares are paid by the Joint Distribution Committee. Zim also increased its share in the Mediterranean passenger business from 61 to 63 per cent in 1955.

Marked progress was registered in the "added value" element in the company's income: from IL5.5m., or 22 per cent after depreciation for the whole of 1954, it rose to IL7.2m., or 26 per cent for the 12 months ending September 30, 1955.

Dan Bus Employees Want Equal Conditions

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Several hundred employees of the Dan bus cooperative held an hour-long meeting at Beit Brenner this morning to decide on action against the company's stand in not granting its veteran hired workers the same social benefits as cooperative members.

All bus companies — except Dan — have abided by the Histadrut Executive's ruling of a year and a half ago to grant long-time employees the same social benefits as members of the cooperative. Dan employs about 30 such workers.

No final decision was made on "sanctions" against the cooperative, though a strike of all employees was not out of the question, it was learned. The Dan management yesterday decided against granting the veterans the benefits of members of the cooperative.

Traffic Slow-Down

Taking part in the meeting were about 140 drivers, and urban bus transport was slowed down considerably. The busy Number Four and Five lines were almost brought to a complete standstill.

The Labour Council will meet tomorrow to discuss the deadlock and the Dan Management may be called before the Histadrut Court of Honour.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 p.m. & 12.00 midnight. **Arabic Programme** (including **News**): 8 a.m. 2.15 & 5.45 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Marlene Dietrich (R). 12.30 Concert Hall: Handel: Overture "Samson". Liszt: Piano Concerto No. 1. Beethoven: Symphony No. 6. 1.45 Light Notes (R). 2.30 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Oriental Music (R). 4.30 Be'Oholey Tora. 4.45 "First Broadcast" Ziva Levenberg-Brisker. 5.00 Children's Hour. 5.15 Youth Programme. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Concert by the "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra: Cimarosa: Overture "The Impresario." Mozart: Concert-Aria K. 583. Verdi: Aria from "La Forza del Destino" Overture "Nabucco". Hebrew Songs by Lavry & Daus. 7.45 Series of Lectures by Gad Fraenkel. 8.00 "Curtain Up." 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Telling Tunes. 10.00 From the treasures of the Aggadah. 10.15 Chamber Music: Dvorak: Quartet in G-major, op.106. 11.00 Requests for Light Music. 11.30 Music of Operettas and Films. 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 460, 225, 216, 43.9 & 33.3 M.
English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m.
French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Hebrew Lesson for Ulpanim. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Persian. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 News. 6.40 Newsreel. 6.50 The Police Band. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. 11.15 p.m. News. 11.25 Newsreel. 11.35 The Police Band. 11.45 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

ARMY PROGRAMME: (44.6, 216, 225 & 228 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Requests (Hebrew Songs). 7.00 News. 7.10 "Limelight." 7.30 Among the Flags. 8.00 Weekly Symphonic Concert: Mozart, Mendelssohn, Haydn. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.96, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, News Talk. Echoes from the World.

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Adenauer: Germans Realize Nazi Crimes

By M. TADMOR

BAD GODESBERG. — Thanking Dr. Shinnar, head of the Israel Reparations Mission, for several small gifts presented by him to the German Chancellor on the occasion of his 80th birthday recently, Dr. Konrad Adenauer said that he hoped that the Government of Israel and the Jewish people would believe him that the German people are deeply aware of the crimes committed by Nazism and the resulting dishonour to Germany. Dr. Adenauer continued that he intends in the future, as he did in the past, to seek to redress whatever could be redressed.

The gifts were presented when Dr. Shinnar was received privately on the day following the official reception for diplomats held at Schaumburg Palace, the only representative of a foreign government accorded this privilege.

Dr. Adenauer's medical advisers still try to keep his social obligations down to a minimum, after his recent illness. On this occasion, however, Dr. Adenauer looked fit and showed no signs of the strains of the recent days, which must have been considerable. Present at the reception, which was broadcast, were members of Dr. Adenauer's family, amongst them his son Max, head of the city administration of Cologne.

Greetings from Sharett

Dr. Shinnar was received pri- from Mr. Sharett to Dr. Adenauer, together with a personal letter. Mr. Shinnar then presented the gift of the Israel Foreign Minister—the first edition of a stamp collection consisting of a complete set of the stamps issued by the State of Israel since the beginning.

Other gifts presented by Dr. Shinnar included one from Dr. Nahum Goldmann, in the form of a small silver box containing two old Hebrew coins — a *shekel* from the times of the Roman War and a Drachma from the wars of Bar-Kochba, as well as a silver box of Yemenite work with a plaque bearing the inscription in Hebrew and German: "And they will beat their swords into ploughshares."

Thanking Dr. Shinnar, Dr. Adenauer said he was deeply moved by these thoughtful gifts.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Man Without A Star.
EDEN: Hit the Deck, 2nd week.
EDISON: Battle Cry, 2nd week.
ORGIL: Passport to Pimlico, 2nd week.
ORION: Love is a Many-Splendored Thing.
ORNA: Emergency Call.
RON: The Purple Plain.
STUDIO: Queen Christina.
TEL OR: The Great Man.
ZION HALL: "Le Rouge et le Noir."

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ALLENBY: To Hell and Back, 3rd week.
ARMON DAVID: "Carosello Napolitano."
CHEN: Magnificent Obsession, 2nd week.
ESTHER: Blackboard Jungle, 2nd week.
MOGRABI: Demetrius and the Gladiators, 2nd week.
OPHIR: Brigadoon.
ORION: Young at Heart.
SHDEROT: The Divided Heart.
TAMAR: Top Secret, 4th week.
TCHELET: "Les Amants du Tage," 10th week.
YARON: Gilda.
ZAMIR: "Furia," 8th week.

HAIFA

GAL OR: Madness at Heart, Matinee: East of Sumatra.
AMPHITHEATRE: The Seven Year Itch.
ORAH: The Woman of Rome.
ARMON: "La Donna Del Fiume," 2nd week.
EN DOR: Hajji Baba.
ORLY: Passport to Pimlico, 3rd week.
MORIAH: Her Twelve Men, 3rd week.
ORION: Women's Prison.
ATZMON: "Les Femmes S'en Balancent."
PEER: On the Waterfront, 4th week.
MAY: Rodeo.

Cup Fatigue and Weather Cause U.K. Soccer Shocks

By KEITH BEECHER

For the first time in 1956 weather severely affected the British week-end sports programme on Saturday, resulting in the postponement or abandonment of 19 soccer and rugby matches. To some of the football teams, just through hectic Cup-ties, this might have proved a welcome respite. Many of the surprise results came in games involving sides which are still, or until this week were, in the Cup affray.

Arsenal, narrowly through to the next stage of the Cup competition, apparently had not recovered from the shock of nearly losing to Bedford Town, for they went down 1-0 on their own pitch before 60,000-odd fans, to Tottenham Hotspur, who are slowly but surely climbing up from the danger relegation zone. Outside left George Robb netted the winning goal for the "Spurs."

The best win in the English First Division must be accredited to Everton, who came back from behind to beat Charlton Athletic, 3-2. Everton have not lost a home game since September and have climbed to seventh place, seven points behind leaders, Manchester United. Still in the Cup, the "Toffeemen" can still be reckoned outsiders for the Cup and League "double."

Matthews Nets One

Manchester United gained an easy 3-1 win over Sheffield United and lead the Division by four points from Blackpool, who came back with a smashing 6-0 win over Aston Villa, with maestro Stanley Matthews contributing a rare goal. Another well known star in brilliant form, Len Shackleton, spearheaded Sunderland's 3-2 (away) victory over reigning League champions, Chelsea, to keep his side in fourth place. Burnley showed no signs of their Cup battles and went to Birmingham to beat the City, 2-1, and retain third place in the table. Luton Town and Manchester City featured in losses following their Cup games, and apparently have not the stamina of other teams. Huddersfield Town lost again, 3-1 to the "Wolves" and foot the table still.

The promotion struggle in the Second Division still is close. Sheffield Wednesday outplayed Doncaster Rovers, 5-2, scoring five times in the second half, after being two down at halftime, to stay on top, one point ahead of Leicester City, who kept up their fine record with a 1-0 win at Barnsley. One point away, in third place, are Bristol City, who beat Fulham 2-1 in a home date. Eddie Bailey, former Spurs international, helped his new side, Port Vale (who are still in the Cup), to register their second win in beating Notts County, 3-1.

There were some big wins in Division III (South) with Southend downing Exeter City, 6-0; Brighton beating Crystal Palace, 5-0; and Millwall defeating Gillingham, 5-0, but a shock was the loss of Leyton Orient at Coventry by 3-0, putting the "O's" into third spot. Ipswich Town, who beat Queens Park Rangers, 4-1, now lead by three points in front of Brighton and Leyton.

Barrow Beat Accrington

In Division III (North) the day's scoring honours went to Stockport County, who slammed Mansfield Town, 7-2. A surprise here was the loss of Accrington Stanley, 3-1 to bottom-but-one-placed Barrow. This put Grimsby Town, whose game with Southport was postponed, two points in front at the top of the table.

Scotland featured in the news with two items. First the country's Rugby Union team won the 1st. home international of the season at Murrayfields by beating last year's joint champions, France, by 12 points to none, the first Scottish win in five years. Then the leadership of Division A changed hands once again, this week going to Heart of Midlothian for the first time this season. Hearts beat Dundee, on their own ground, 2-0, as Rangers had no game and Celtic's match with Falkirk was postponed. Aberdeen, the reigning champions, continued their return to form and beat Hibernian, on their own pitch, 3-1. Amateurs Queens Park were held 0-0 at home by Dundee United, and their lead at the head of Division B has been whittled down to three points in front of Ayr United (5-0 winners over Alloa United), St. Johnstone (who beat Third Lanark 2-0), and Dumbarton (6-2 victors at Cowdenbeath) with centre-forward Gallagher contributing a hat-trick.

RESULTS: ENGLISH LEAGUE: DIV. I: Arsenal 0, Tottenham 1; Birm'gham 1, Burnley 2; Blackp'l 6, Aston V. 0; Bolton 4, Portsm'th 0; Cardiff 4, Man. C. 1; Chelsea 2, Sunderl'd 3; Everton 3, Charlton 2; West Brom 2, Preston 2. DIV. II: Barnsley 0, Leic. C. 1; Blackb'n 2, Plym'th 1; Bris. C. 2, Fulham 1; Hull vs. Stoke ppd; Linc. C. v. Liverp'l ppd; Midd'sbro 1, Bury 3; Notts. F. 1, Bris. R. 1; Port V. 3, Notts. C. 1; Rotherham vs. Swansea ppd; Sheff. W. 5, Donc. R. 2; West Ham 1, Leeds 1. DIV. III (S): Brentf'd 2, Colch'ter 2; Brighton 5, Crystal P. 0; Cov. C. 3, Leyton 0; Ipswich 4, Q.P.R. 1; Millwall 5, Gill'gham 0; Read'g 0, Bournem'th 2; Shrewsb'y 1, N'hampton 1; S'hampton 3, Ald'shot 1; S'thend 6, Exeter 0; Torquay 1, Newp't 1; Walsall 4, Swindon 0; Watf'd 1, Norwich 1. DIV. III (N): Barrow 3, Accr'gton S. 1; Bradf'd 0, Tranmere 0 (abnd. after 65 mins); Carl'le 2, Gatesh'd 1; Chester 2, Darl'gton 1; Crewe A. 1, Halifax 4; Derby 4, Brad. C. 1; Grimsby vs. S'thport ppd; Hartlep'ls 3, Wrexham 2; Rochdale vs. Chesterf'ld ppd; Stockport 7, Mansf'ld 2; Work'gton 4, Oldham 3; York vs. Scunthorpe ppd.

The standings in the English First Division following Saturday's games are:

Man. U. 36 pts.; Blackpool 32; Burnley 31; Sunderland 30; Wolves, Luton and Everton 29; Bolton, Newcastle, Charlton and West Brom. 28; Chelsea and Portsmouth 27; Man. C. 26; Preston 25; Birmingham, Arsenal and Cardiff 24; Tottenham 21; Aston 19; Sheff. U. 18; Huddersfield 17.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE DIV. A: Airdrie 3, Kilm'nock 2; Celtic vs. Falkirk ppd; Dundee 0, Hearts 2; E. Fife 0, Motherwell 2; Hibs. 1, Aberdeen 3; Partick vs. Dunfermline ppd; Qun. o. Sth. 5, Clyde 3; St. Mirren vs. Raith ppd. RUGBY UNION: Scotland 12 pts. France 0 (6-0 halftime) (at Murrayfields). CRICKET: AT SYDNEY: Ian Johnson's XI, 510 (Rutherford, McKay and Benaud all scored centuries); Ray Lindwall's XI, 96 for three. AT NAGPUR: New Zealand won the last game of their tour by 119 runs. N. Zealand, 173 and 267 for 8 dec. Indian University's XI, 148 and 173.

AUSTRIA F.C. LOSE 4-2 TO COLOCOLO

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sunday (Reuter). — Vienna soccer team, Austria F.C., were beaten 4-2 by the Chilean side Colocolo here Thursday night. Colocolo led 2-1 at halftime. At Seville, the Argentine football team, San Logenzo De Almagro, beat Betis F.C. 3-1, after leading 1-0 at halftime.

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Notices to the Public

1956 Hebrew Telephone Book

The Post Office announces that a new edition of the Hebrew Telephone Book is being prepared. Subscribers are asked to inform the department preparing the new book of any errors made in their listings in the old book, and any other changes they wish made.

On Nov. 8, 1955, announcements were made on Kol Yisrael and in the press asking subscribers to limit their listings to two lines, and to present the text to the District Post Offices. Persons who have as yet not submitted their listing are requested to do so within thirteen days of the publication of this notice. After this period, the editors of the telephone book will shorten the listings as they see fit.

Three lines is the maximum acceptable listing. The first two lines in regular print are free of charge. There will be a IL5 fee for the third line. The Ministry of Posts reserves the right to change and shorten any listing.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JANUARY 15, 1956

Pop. Loans	
1949/59 (IL10)	99
3½% Tavel Dollar x/y)	63
4% Comp. Loan 56/67	64
2½% War Loan 54/59	89
3½% Gov. Bds (large)	97
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	93
6% Reg. Sterling "B"	94
Pal Bearer Bds Ser. 3	81
Bk. Leumi ord.sh.	225
A.P.B. Investm.	
ord. sh. "B"	100
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	101
Ellern's Inv. ord.	159
P.E.C.Inv.ord."B"sh.d)	98
Gen Mortg. Bk.ord. sh	76½
Bizur 4% debs 56/65	81½
Nir 4% Debs. (bearer)	92½
5% pref. sh.	81½
Pass 4% debs. 60/64 reg	79½
"Inva" 5% debs.	85
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	115
5% debs.	81
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	81½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.d)	89½
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	331
"A" ord. shares	119
Pal. Elec.pref.sh.(Ldn)	283
6½% P.E.C. Debs. 57/64	102½ •
	104 ••
Mekorot pref. sh.	77
Ata ord. "B" sh.	119
6-8% conv. debs.	92½
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B")	123½
7% conv. debs. 59/69	92½
Moller-Dee ord.sh.reg.x	870
Pal.-Brewery 8%con.sh.	83
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	139
"Teva" ord. sh. d)	105
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	103½
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	143
ord. sh. reg. (full div.)	225
Pal. Centr. Tr. 8% debs.	94

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex right; x) in % of IL1.800; y) 15.6./15.12; • Dollar; •• Index.

COLLECT THIS AND ALL SUBSEQUENT NUMBERS APPEARING IN THIS PAPER. IT'S WORTH MONEY!

In the High Court of Justice
Chancery Division.

No. —00654 of 1955

Re:— OTZAR HITYASHVUTH HAYEHUDIM.
JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST LIMITED
and
Re:— THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 5th December 1955 confirming the reduction of the Capital of the above named Company from £2,000,000 to £1,654,253.7.6. and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several Particulars required by the above-mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 2nd January, 1956.

DATED the 3rd January, 1956

LINKLATERS & PAINES,
Solicitors to the Company.

WANTED
by important industry in Ramat Gan
Mechanical Engineer
having wide experience in the production of metal articles and maintenance of metal working machines.
Write, with details, to: P.O.B. 2318, Tel Aviv.

2nd WEEK
of one of the most popular pictures of the year in the United States.
Ran for
6 weeks in Haifa
5 weeks in Jerusalem
and now at the
"CHEN" Cinema,
Tel Aviv.
A story of love... that will become one of the deepest emotional thrills of your lifetime.

Legal Adviser
Important Economic Enterprise in Tel Aviv has a vacancy for a full-time legal adviser (Israel advocate). Fluent Hebrew and English essential. Previous experience as Barrister or in administrative or Government service is considered an advantage.
Applications, including curriculum vitae and desired salary, should be addressed to: No.540, Tal & Arieli Advertising, P.O.B.345, Tel Aviv.

BENNY BENNET and his Latin American Band
continues his full programme for only another 10 days at the ZIRATRON, Ramat Gan, nightly at 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, Jan. 20, 1956, 2 farewell performances at 7.15 and 9.30 p.m. at the "ORAH" Cinema, Haifa, arranged by the Cultural Committee of the Haifa Labour Council. Tickets at: Maccabi.
MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1956, 2 special performances at 7.15 and 9.30 p.m., at the EDISON CINEMA, JERUSALEM. Tickets: Cahana.

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IN THE MAIN TOWNS
our offices are at your service.
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TEL AVIV:
2 Rehov Tsonta, Tel. 20877.
HAIFA:
8 Rehov Haim, Tel. 2274.

ISRAEL INDUSTRIES
EXHIBITION
HAIFA · APRIL–MAY 1956

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Partly cloudy, isolated showers in central and northern Israel.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	76	2	9	10
Tiberias	75	6	16	17
Haifa Port	60	6	18	18
Natanya	69	6	17	17
Tel Aviv Kirya	66	5	17	18
Tel Aviv Port	69	8	17	17
Lydda Airport	68	5	17	17
Jerusalem	90	4	10	11
Beersheba	58	3	14	16
Eilat	41	6	19	20

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

RAINFALL

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	65.3	597.0	730
Tiberias	42.1	311.3	442
Hefsiba	39.1	357.9	426
Ramat David	33.7	377.1	479
Mishmar Ha'emek	36.3	369.6	611
Haifa Port	35.7	464.3	590
Natanya	66.6	344.2	517
Ramatayim	102.9	577.0	—
Tel Aviv Port	59.3	645.3	519
Tel Aviv Kirya	69.7	646.6	532
Lydda	42.5	509.9	496
Rehovot	74.7	634.6	544
Jerusalem	30.6	262.3	509
Dorot	54.3	321.9	334
Sa'ad	49.7	324.0	364

A) For week of Jan. 1-8 (in mm.).
B) Total for Aug. 1-Jan. 8 (in mm.).
C) Annual average 1921-1950 (in mm.).

MYERSON FETED IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sunday (INA). — The Israel Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, now here on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, was honoured at a luncheon held at the Mayflower Hotel on Friday. The Israel Minister, Mr. Reuven Shiloah, acted as host in the absence of the Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, who was detained in New York by the Security Council debate.

Included among the guests were Senator Alexander Wiley, Senator John Kennedy, Solicitor-General Simon E. Sobeloff, Mr. George Meany, President of A.F.L.-C.I.O., Gen. Walter Bedell Smith. Mrs. Myerson will depart for Israel on Tuesday.

Haifa Council Raises Rates For Civil Defence Measures

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Sunday. — Haifa residents will have to reach deeper into their pockets to pay for the civil air defence measures which will cost about IL1.5m. The Municipal Council this evening approved by a majority stiff increases in the general rate, the business tax and the urban property tax on houses and empty building plots, which together will yield some IL800,000 — not enough to foot the entire bill.

The increases will go into force, if the Government does not within a week announce its decision to undertake the financing of air raid precaution measures in towns and villages, Mayor Abba Khoushy told the Council. Emergency measures were urgent and could no longer be delayed. The construction of air raid shelters for the public and schools would cost over IL90,000.

Haifa was a primary target for the enemy, he warned. An alarm and the arrival of a jet plane were only 30 to 60 seconds apart.

The property tax will go up between 11 and 33 per cent, according to type of dwelling and location. The tax on empty building lots will go up by 50 per cent. The business tax will be raised by up to 30 per cent. Government sanction will be sought to increase the present maximum of IL1,000.

The proposed increases drew strong criticism from the opposition whose speakers complained that they reflected the unfair distribution of the tax burden. Mayor Khoushy countered that he himself desired a change in the urban taxation system, but the present emergency was not the occasion to raise the question. Reform took time and time was short.

The opposition wanted a separate vote on the Mayor's proposal to raise the water rate from 200 to 230 pruta to pay for an emergency supply. The rise will yield the city IL200,000. Mekorot will contribute the balance of IL220,000 needed to execute the scheme.

U.S. Jewish Groups Appeal to Adenauer

NEW YORK, Sunday (UP). — Leaders of 22 world Jewish organizations appealed to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany last night to improve existing laws for compensation of Nazi persecution victims.

J'lem Bond Issue Approved by Gov't

The flotation by the Jerusalem Municipality of IL8m. worth of development bonds has been approved by the Ministries of Interior and Finance. The city is to use funds for several vital development projects, prominent among which are creating a fitting entrance to the city, road building and widening, improving street lighting, and building playgrounds, a wholesale market and a central bus station.

At the Municipal Council meeting yesterday evening, Mayor Gershon Agron, in praising the lead taken by Jerusalem in sending groups of volunteer workers to the Negev for one week to help border settlements, indicated that the Municipality had chalked up two other notable firsts: in adopting a 45-hour work week and leading all other cities in the number of work-days donated to the Defence Fund.

Mr. Moshe Baram, Seceretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council, who returned on Saturday from a border settlement, called upon all Jerusalemites, Histadrut members or not, to volunteer for "Negev duty."

Slighting Jerusalem

Mr. Y. Nenner (Progressive) called the Council's attention to the fact that Jerusalem was being slighted in not receiving any North African immigrants, nor were any large public bodies moving their headquarters to the capital.

Dr. A. Altman (Herut) said that the Histadrut should be asked to hold its forthcoming convention in Jerusalem, not in Haifa.

The Mayor said that Deputy Mayor Moshe Porush was in contact with the Jewish Agency in regard to diverting some immigrants to Jerusalem. He also noted that efforts had been made — but unsuccessfully — to bring the convention to the capital.

A two-man delegation from Bayit Vagan recently handed a IL20,000 cheque to Mayor Agron of Jerusalem as the suburb's contribution towards the construction of a State religious school. The delegation consisted of Messrs. A. Uri and E. Cabasso. The quarter is also to place a plot of land at the municipality's disposal for the school.

'Hey Daroma' Sing Volunteers

By GIDEON WEIGERT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SOMEWHERE IN THE NEGEV, Sunday. — The roads leading to the northern, central and southern Negev echoed the "Hey Daroma" song all this morning as hundreds of Jerusalem volunteers drove in 17 trucks to 21 settlements for a week of work.

Children waved flags at the gates of each settlement when the trucks arrived bringing the second group of more than 400 Jerusalemites. Among those who went out today were the Jerusalem District Postmaster, senior engineers of the Ministry of Transport and dozens of craftsmen, carpenters, locksmiths, building workers and bricklayers, the last two categories being in special demand.

Adequate preparations had been made at each settlement to receive the volunteers, the number varying from seven to 25, according to the facilities available. As soon as they arrived, the volunteers were given a hearty meal and shown to their quarters.

After changing into work clothes, the volunteers were at work by noon laying wire fences and doing other essential jobs.

CHILD KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENT

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Four-and-a-half year old Oded Ottenberg, of Ashkelon, was fatally injured today when he broke away from his parents and ran onto the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Road, where a taxi ran over him. He died on the way to hospital.

The driver of the taxi, Yitzhak Birnbaum of Jaffa, was detained. *(Itim)*

Marked Drop In Polio Cases

A marked drop in the incidence of infantile paralysis was reported by the Ministry of Health for December, when 10 cases and one death were recorded. During November there had been 55 cases. In December 1954, there were 24, it was announced yesterday by the Department of Epidemiology.

Other figures showed a decrease in the number of cases of diphtheria from 342 in November to 241 in December, as against 154 in December 1954. This year's increase was explained by a shortage of vaccine in the inoculations season. Cases of dysentery fell from 1,342 in November to 601 in December. Jaundice cases rose from 140 in November to 174 the following month.

British, Irish Immigrants Received by President

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Thirty per cent of immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland are engaged in agriculture and this is the highest proportion of any group of immigrants in the country. This claim was made by Mr. Joseph Lucatz, representative of Beit Haemek settlement, at the Rosh Hodesh reception given by the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi to immigrants from Britain and Eire at Beit Hanassi last night. Pioneers, said Mr. Lucatz, had contributed 900 members to 14 settlements.

Mr. Shlomo Temkin, resident representative in Israel of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain, said that there were at least 5,000 immigrants in Israel from the two countries, over half of them having come since 1948.

Chief Rabbi I. Herzog, who himself emigrated from Ireland in 1936, stressed the fact that the British immigration had come through idealism and Zionist conviction and not because of persecution. He prayed that Britain today would not allow itself to be finally numbered among the enemies of Israel.

Mr. I. Greenstein, speaking on behalf of the Hitahdut Olei Britannia, catalogued the names of British Jews who had settled in Israel and were prominent in the life of the country.

President Ben-Zvi, in welcoming the guests, said that the custom of celebrating the New Moon was a very ancient one. He had revived it by entertaining each of the homecoming tribes of Israel in turn.

Perrot Has 'Firsts' At Safadi Dig

By H. BEN-ADI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Sunday. — The latest in the series of excavations being conducted at Safadi have proved the most successful and have produced many "firsts," M. Jean Perrot, the French archaeologist, who has been in charge of the work, told *The Jerusalem Post* today, before leaving for Jerusalem. The current excavations began in early November.

M. Perrot said that the newest discoveries would have to be studied well before full conclusions could be drawn. But he had found at Safadi a type of house which had not previously been known to archaeologists.

The group of houses took the form of a subterranean tunnel of which so far 35 metres had been cleared, without reaching the end. Another type of house disclosed had been built partly on the surface and partly underground.

Among the objects found in the excavations was a section of the exact counterpart of the 32-centimetre male statuette which M. Perrot found there last year, the head of a female statuette carved in ivory and a small ivory vase. There was also an abundance of ceramic and other ornamental articles.

Bones of Pigs

Miss Therese Josien, a zoologist of the French Musee de L'Homme, who cooperated with M. Perrot and the Count and the Countess Henri de Contenson, found a considerable number of bones of domestic animals including pigs, which have never yet been found in this region. There were hardly any bones of wild animals. This proved, M. Perrot said, that the settlers had not been Beduin, but villagers permanently settled on the spot, who lived on agriculture and cattle breeding. They certainly had not been hunters, he added.

After a thorough study of the complete skeletons of three children and four adults which were unearthed, it may be possible to identify the "race" to which they belonged.

The French archaeologist said that during the summer he would write up the reports on his several excavations and would return to Safadi in October to continue exploring the tunnel. Miss Josien is returning to France the day after tomorrow, and the Count and Countess are remaining for some additional months to supervise the transport of the discoveries to Jerusalem and help in publishing the report.

Zealots Converging on Tiberias

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Sunday. — The excavation work on the site of the Rambam Tomb has been suspended temporarily pending a decision by the Ministry for Religious Affairs and the Chief Rabbinate. The Chief Rabbi, Rishon leZion, Yitzhak Nissim, and the Sephardi Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, Y. Toledano, were at the Tomb on Thursday, and the work has been stopped since.

Strong pressure was exerted by Orthodox groups, especially the Naturei Karta, who claimed that the graves of sages buried there were being desecrated by the excavation work.

Strong reinforcements of zealots arrived from Jerusalem on Friday under the leadership of Rabbi Amram Blau. He obtained a special dispensation to leave the capital [illegible] the Rabbi of Brisk, because he had vowed never to leave Jerusalem. The men settled down in local synagogues with their beds and mattresses.

They go to the Tomb morning and night, praying and reciting Psalms.

Yesterday, they met in the Old City synagogue. They took the Torah Scrolls from the ark and sat on the floor as in mourning, reciting verses from the Book of Lamentations. Later, they demonstrated in the town. In the evening, they lit candles at the Tomb.

Today, more zealots arrived from Bnei Brak to relieve some of the Jerusalem group. Pickets of zealots patrolled the Tomb site all day to prevent resumption of work. This afternoon, a delegation of zealots was received by Mayor M. Czahar.

Rabbi Blau said in an interview today that he agreed to the site being fenced off to prevent animals from defiling it. He also did not object to a building being erected on condition that the sanctity of the Tomb be assured. The zealots would fight for the sanctity of the site to the end, he announced.

Civil Servant Requests Transfer — Given Leave

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. S. Valero, Director of the Light Industry Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has been granted leave from his post after no alternative position could be found for him in the Ministry, its spokesman said yesterday.

Mr. Valero requested at the end of December that he be transferred from his present position on the grounds that he could not work with his superiors. He also charged that he received no cooperation from Mr. I. Glickman, the Ministry's Director-General, and Mr. I. Leinkram, Director of the Industrial Division.

Mr. Valero therefore asked Mr. P. Sapir, Minister of Commerce, that he be transferred. It was learned from reliable sources within the Ministry that they did not expect an alternative post to be found for Mr. Valero in the near future.

Joseph Mirkin, 81, Dies In Fall from Window

LONDON, Sunday. — Mr. Joseph Mirkin, 81, member of the First Zionist Congress, died yesterday after falling from the window of a London hotel. He had been totally blind for the past six months.

Born in Russia, Mirkin went to Germany in the 1900's and then moved to France, where he became naturalized.

He came to England during World War II.

GERSON STERN DEAD IN J'LEM, AGED 81

Gerson Stern, noted author and poet, died in Jerusalem yesterday at the age of 81. The funeral has already taken place.

He was the author of several novels including "Moznai Haolam" (Scales of the World), which was originally published in Hebrew in 1949. Most of his other works were published in German.

The deceased was born in Holzminden and immigrated to this country in 1939. His only son, Yoel, was killed in March, 1948, near his home in Jerusalem when he went out to help a wounded civilian.

SIEGRIED MARKUS DEAD OF ACCIDENT INJURIES

HAIFA, Sunday. — The shipping community suffered a serious loss with the death today of Mr. Siegfried Markus, the local Lloyds agent and expert on marine insurance.

Mr. Markus was 38 years old. He died of injuries sustained last Sunday when he was run over by an unidentified tender near his home in Rehov Moria on Mount Carmel. He leaves a wife and two young children.

The funeral took place today.

FUNERAL TODAY OF FRUMA LEWENSOHN

The funeral of Mrs. Fruma Lewensohn, who died yesterday ni Jerusalem at the age of 62, will leave the Hadassah (Ziv) Hospital at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

M.s. Lewensohn was born in Kovno and at the age of nine immigrated to Jerusalem where she had lived ever since. She was a niece of Professor Boris Schatz, the founder of the Bezalel Museum. She leaves her husband, Binyamin, a son Avraham and a daughter Bela Shefer of Toledo, Ohio. Another son, Moshe, was killed on active service in 1949.

700 KILOGRAMS of avocados sent by Tnuva left by El Al for Britain yesterday.

My beloved husband, our dear father, my only unforgettable son, our dear son-in-law

Siegfried Markus ז"ל

has been taken from us, at the age of 38, by a tragic accident.

Hannelore Markus (nee Weill) and sons, Haifa
Sophie Markus, nee Loevy, (formerly Breslau),
22 Rehov Yerushalayim, Haifa.
Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Weill, Nahariya.

Haifa, January 15, 1956.

We hereby express heartfelt sympathy to the
MARKUS FAMILY
on the untimely death of their husband and son
SHAUL (SIEGFRIED) MARKUS
Manager of the Lloyd's Agency.

MR. AND MRS. Z. SILBERFARB

The Israel Maritime Law Association

deeply regrets to announce the death of
its Honorary Secretary

Mr. Siegfried Markus

We wish to express our heartfelt sympathy
to the family of

Siegfried Markus ז"ל

our dear colleague,
Manager of J.V. Delbourgo & Son, Lloyd's Agents, Haifa,
who lost his life in a tragic road accident.

Karl and Ilse Kiesler
Haifa

We express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved
family on the premature death of

Mr. Siegfried Markus ז"ל

The Gorali, Langer, Lorig nd
Scherezli families.

The Israel Masters
and Chief Engineers Association
express their deepest sympathy
to Mrs. Hannelore Markus
on the tragic death of her husband

Mr. Siegfried Markus

Manager of J. V. Delbourgo & Son, Lloyd's Agents, Haifa.

We express our deeply felt condolences
to the Markus family
and to Messrs. Delbourgo & Son, Haifa (Lloyd's Agent)
on the untimely death of

Siegfried Markus

S.P.K. (Insurance) Ltd.
S. Spigelman & family, Tel Aviv
G.G. Piper & family, Tel Aviv

We extend our deep sympathy and condolences to the
bereaved family on the untimely death of

Harry M. Whitgob

Triguboff Family

Our beloved husband and brother-in-law

Gerson Stern

passed away last night, and was brought
to burial in Jerusalem.

Erna Stern
Michael and Liesel Evenari

January 16, 1956.

In profound grief we announce the death of

Fruma Lewensohn

(nee Rein)

the bereaved mother of Moshe Balfour הי"ד

The funeral will leave from the Sieff Hospital, Jerusalem,
today, January 16, 1956, at 1 p.m.

BINYAMIN LEWENSOHN, husband
ABRAHAM LEWENSOHN and FAMILY, son
BELLA and SHAUL SHEFER
Brothers and sisters in Israel and abroad.

Class 'B' Hotels Promised Help In Move to Get More Tourists

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Practical steps to increase middle class tourism to this country were outlined to the Press today by Mr. Theodore Kollek who heads the recently formed Government Tourist Corporation. The accent would be on the improvement of Class "B" hotels. No Government loans would be given for the larger types of hotels once the Nordau Plaza, whose shell dominates the northern beach here, has been completed.

More important than individuals visiting Israel were the groups which were being organized by tourist agencies throughout the world, Mr. Kollek said. Such organised groups accounted for about three quarters of our visitors. Foreign airlines and shipping companies were finding the Land of the Bible an attractive "line" and some posters which they had produced at their own expense were very effective propaganda.

The recent security situation accounted for a drop in the number of winter tourists compared with previous years, but on the whole, bookings for the coming season were heavier, the tourist chief said. "There is an evident growth in the number of tourists visiting Israel and in the amount of money they are spending here."

Difficult Problem

One of the principal problems facing the Tourist Corporation was how to occupy the visitors in the evenings, particularly the Sabbath eve and the holidays. There was as yet no traditional public pastime like the British pub or the American bar, where tourists could find themselves among the "natives in their leisure hours."

An attempt to solve this problem was the family visit scheme, which the Government tourist body intended to introduce. Volunteers would be called for who would be willing to entertain visitors for an "evening cup of coffee and a chat." They would be listed according to their professions and interests so that music lovers could be hosts to guests of like taste, and a visiting teacher would be able to discuss, if he so desired, the day by day routine of a member of his calling.

Mr. Kollek said that Israel was rich in all forms of tourist attractions, which, however, were being under-exploited. "And we rush visitors through the country so quickly that they do not have time to buy anything," he stated.

Accadia Hotel May Get Gov't Loan

The Ministry of Finance is considering granting a IL60,000 short-term loan to the Accadia Grand Hotel at Herzliya. It is understood that the Accadia expects the number of tourists to increase by the latter part of March. Until then, most of Israel's luxury hotels are not expected to be operating at more than 35 per cent capacity.

The Government has already invested IL800,000 in Israel's newest hotel. This includes IL400,000 in Accadia shares and IL400,000 in a long-term loan.

Sultan Favours Peace Efforts

By MAURICE CARR

Post Special Correspondent

PARIS, Sunday. — The Sultan of Morocco has responded favourably to a proposal that spiritual leaders of the Christian, Moslem and Jewish faiths should get together to help promote Israel-Arab peace in the Holy Land.

At a press conference recently Dr. Richard Evans gave details of a 75-minute audience granted him on his arrival at Rabat from Jerusalem on January 2. According to a palace communique, the Sultan's reply to Dr. Evans' delegation stated, in part:

> We should like to express to you our hearty congratulations for the noble objective which you pursue and which consists of the establishment of peace among peoples and the rapprochement of men by spiritual means. Your organisation merits the esteem of all men of good will and must be encouraged in its high mission.
>
> Your principles are ours; like you, we are fervent supporters of peace and we are opposed to the use of violence to resolve problems which arise among nations and men.
>
> In our country we have always preached rapprochement, concord and comprehension among all elements who live together in our kingdom. We do not practise any racial or religious discrimination. We are for equality among all our subjects.
>
> Tolerance is a fundamental principle of our holy religion Islam. Islam, Judaism and Christianity are all revealed religions and form the trinity of the religions of the Book. The practitioners of these three religions must cooperate for welfare and justice.
>
> We wish you full success in your noble mission, which we approve wholeheartedly.

The delegation, including, in addition to Dr. Evans, the Rev. James Spence, Dr. Shalom Shakin and Mr. Jacques Pinto (the latter two, Jews), was also received by Dr. Leon Benzaquen, the Jewish member of the Moroccan Government.

Alluding to the "peace reconnaissance" which the delegation has just concluded in the Middle East, Dr. Evans expressed the hope that "chapters," or branches of the World Parliament of Religions would be set up in all the Arab States, besides the one now in process of formation in Israel.

The World Parliament of Religions, which enjoys the support of Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and other eminent personalities, recently created a World Inter-Faith Committee for Peace in the Holy Land.

Business Not as Usual For Ramat Gan Workers

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The Ramat Gan-Givatayim Labour Council tonight decided to close their offices for three days this week (January 17, 18, 19) and concentrate on raising money for the Defence Fund. Trade union officials and other members of the Council will make every effort to induce the working population to raise the contribution to six days' wages.

The Fund today announced a total contribution of IL1,200,000 from the agricultural settlements of the Agricultural Workers Union. The bus cooperatives' joint total commitment has been raised to IL400,000. Other cooperative enterprises in the Tel Aviv area are committed to IL100,000 on the basis of 10 days' wages from each member.

Deposits in the Fund account in the Bank of Israel totalled IL8,080,000 at the close of business on Friday.

BEDEK MAY REPAIR TURKISH PLANES

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday. — Turkish Airways are to send Dakota aircraft for repair by the Bedek maintenance plant according to an agreement in principle reached between the companies. The repairs will cost about $250,000 and payment will be arranged within the Turkish-Israel trade agreement.

No contract has yet been signed as both Governments have still to confirm the arrangement.

Mr. Asral Muhittin, Director of Turkish Airways, who spent several days here said before leaving today that as all Turkish maintenance plans were working at full capacity, the company was forced to send planes abroad for repairs. *(Itim)*

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT HAIFA
P.R. No. 7/56

In the matter of the late Mrs. Agathe Jacobson nee Bucki.

Petitioner: Dr. Naftali Hers, 7 Rehov Harakafot, Haifa, represented by Dr. R. Gottschalk, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, of Haifa, whose address for effective service is 26 Rehov Ibn Sinai, Haifa.

SUMMONS

Let all persons take notice that Mr. Naftali Hers has applied to the District Court in Haifa for an order declaring the succession of the late Mrs. Agathe Jacobson nee Bucki who died on or about December 31, 1944 in Riga, and that the said application will be heard on February 6, 1956, at 11.30 a.m.

Any person claiming any interest must appear at the said place and date, otherwise such order will be given as to the Court seems right.

S. Basi, Registrar

Date: Jan. 12, 1956.

Cables in Brief

NEHRU. — Premier Jawaharlal Nehru of India will use the Russian Ilyushin-14 plane presented to him by Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, when he goes on tour next month, the New Delhi "Evening News" said on Saturday. Indian Air Force personnel have been trained in handling the plane for the past three weeks by Soviet air and ground crews.

HIROSHIMA. — The cornerstone for a radiation disease centre was laid in Hiroshima yesterday.

SUB.—Construction of the U.N. Navy's fourth atomic-powered submarine will begin on January 25 when the keel of the U.S.S. Swordfish is laid at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. The craft will join the fleet in 1959.

Callaghan: Arms to Israel Or General Embargo

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday. — "Israel is justifiably apprehensive at the arming of the Arab States, and all steps should be taken to quiet her fears, whether by a general arms embargo or by increased arms supplies to Israel," Mr. James Callaghan, British Labour M.P., said before leaving Israel with his wife today after a 10-day visit as guests of the Government.

Mr. Callaghan, who said he was expressing his own personal opinion, added his impression that the people of Israel wanted peace desperately. However, he was just as certain that if the one-sided arming continued, Israel would have no option but to take her chances in war.

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at 8.30 p.m.
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ERICH LEINSDORF
Programme:
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INSTRUMENTS
"HAFFNER" SERENADE
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Conductor:
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THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Monday, January 16, 1956
Shevat 3, 5716. — Jamad Tani 4, 1375

THE conversations now in progress in Washington between Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh, British Foreign Office expert on Middle Eastern affairs, and his opposite number there, Mr. George Allen, are designed to pave the way, on a working party level, for the meeting between Sir Anthony Eden and President Eisenhower scheduled to take place at the end of this month.

WASHINGTON WORKING PARTY

Mr. Shuckburgh is heading a British task force which arrived in Washington considerably ahead of his Prime Minister's scheduled talks with the President. This coming of the British advance guard so far ahead of its chief, ostensibly to talk about the agenda and such matters, is unusual, to say the least, and it is believed that Mr. Shuckburgh's mission is to try to delay any action by the U.S. Government on Israel's request for arms until after the arrival of Sir Anthony Eden.

The shape of the plan to which the British Premier would win American support is now fairly well known. It will be recalled that a year ago, President Eisenhower said that it was the policy of his administration to prevent any "imbalance" in the Middle East. This is very different to the Eden line, which can be brutally summarized as: Don't sell any arms to Israel, and you will force the Ben-Gurion government to give the Egyptians whatever they want to induce them to make peace. The reward for the Arabs for making a peace which they vociferously say they do not want will be a new "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East. The British have always been ready to put the American dollar busily to work, and this plan is certainly even more comprehensive than the Munich one which Sir Anthony Eden may still sometimes remember in his dreams. Then only a second party's territory was given away; now the gift is to be packaged with a third party's dollars.

This hint of a Marshall plan derives from the political collapse of the Baghdad Pact. It is clear that nothing more will now be done to induce Jordan or any other country to join it; on the contrary, there is a general intention to emphasize instead only its aspects of economic and technical co-operation.

Every nerve will be strained by Britain to win the United States over to its policies in the Middle East and there will always be sectors of the State Department willing enough to accept Sir Anthony's advice on how to make friends and influence people. If they are indeed persuaded, it will be done not by the success of any of Britain's political diversions of the past year, but because the fever of appeasement is so high now that, like the unlamented witch hunt which spawned it, it blinds its possessors to a clear appreciation of events.

Against this must be set the sorry record of the Eden policies in the area. The recent outbreaks in Jordan, the frigid relations between Britain and Saudi Arabia, whose ambassadors to each other are on indefinite home leave, and the continued crisis in Cyprus would seem to reveal more points of friction than agreement. These factors may weigh with the President to the extent that the crude approach to the problem which Britain has developed may be replaced by an attempt to convince Israel, with some vague assurances thrown in, that it is her best interests which are being sought in persuading her to negotiate with the Arabs in a generous spirit, particularly in view of the fact that Egypt is growing stronger militarily month by month.

Working for Israel during this critical period will be the conference of American Jewish leaders which convenes tomorrow to try and create a climate of opinion more favourable to the real interests of peace in this area. They will stress the simple issue that it is the Arabs and not Israel who must be persuaded to negotiate, for it is they who are intent on war and whose obduracy is being encouraged by the refusal of the West to release those arms to Israel which alone can prevent the "unbalance" from irrevocably passing the danger mark and leading to war.

Public Puts Up with Usury

By DAN BAVLY

ONE of the phenomena that has surprised economic observers at first sight is the small number of bankruptcies in Israel, which seems even stranger when one takes our excessive interest rate into account.

In a way, this is a pity. By getting rid of poor payers and inefficient producers, bankruptcies are said to improve the "blood circulation" of an economy. In Israel, the inefficient producer's costs are simply passed on to the consumer, whose increased purchasing power allows him to pay any price demanded — within certain limits. He accepts high prices with their component of interest payments as just another aspect of our somewhat odd economy. Bankruptcies can be avoided almost indefinitely in Israel.

The whole economy is ready to pay high interest rates — the small manufacturer, the tenant in debt for his new flat, the importer who hopes to sell his goods immediately, even the industrialist, who accepts dear money as a matter of fact and duly includes it in his price calculations.

How Much at How Much

It is difficult to assess how much money is being lent at the various interest rates. Out of the IL315m. in loans outstanding in mid-1955, IL245m. came from the larger banks, over which there is full control, and from those smaller banks in which Government and quasi-Government interests are involved. All these must have been loaned at reasonable rates. The remaining IL70m. were loaned at an interest of above 15 per cent—sometimes above 25 and 30 per cent. But then there is an unknown amount of credits — estimated at between IL20m. and IL35m. — supplied by private moneylenders, whose interest rates vary with the lender's decency and the risk which he thinks he is running. As a rule, they do not fall below two per cent a month, and have reached as much as five per cent a months in some cases.

Some banks have also been involved in lucrative if not quite ethical brokerage arrangements. The bank's depositors turn their deposits over "directly" to its creditors; the bank collects 24-28 per cent interest from the creditor, transfers half to the depositor. The banks thus stimulate potential depositors, and get around the liquidity regulations as well. The banks claim that the responsibility and the risk lie with the depositor and that the bank's obligation as broker is only a moral one. The activities of the special departments which the banks set up to handle this business after the freezing of all new deposits was ordered in 1953, do not appear on their balance sheets at all, although it is understood that the Bank of Israel is planning to demand full information about them shortly. This business, too, is estimated at some IL30m.-IL35m.

A special committee of the Government and the Bank of Israel has been planning the draft of a new interest law for quite some time now, and it is not at all certain when it will be ready to be presented to the Knesset. Among the points on which the committee is fully aware is the continuing lack of money in various sections of the economy (though not in the economy as a whole) and the lack of proportion between investments and ready cash. On the other hand, as long as inflationary pressure persists, the Bank of Israel will not permit banks to reduce their liquidity rate, so that the demand for money will remain greater than supply, and the resulting competition will keep the interest rate higher than in Western countries.

A strong argument against dear money has been that it deters investment and industrial expansion. It is largely invalid in Israel, where the interest rate has usually been of secondary importance when deciding whether to expand or not. The higher interest rate, in one way or another, has always been transferred on to the consumer; and economic competition has never been so close or the margin of profit so low that a difference of one per cent in the interest rate could modify profitability calculations decisively, as in Western Europe.

Organized agricultural settlements, government enterprise and large-scale industry form the major part of the country's economy, and will often go through with their various development projects without paying too much attention to the interest rate. Smaller outfits, forced to pay as much or more, get by in various ways: the builder will demand a little more key money, the importer will cut his profit margin slightly. It should be remembered that the cost of money does not play an important role in the cost of the final product.

And so, to put it professionally, "the demand for credit is inelastic" with regard to the interest rate, and people will continue to seek loans even if they have to pay up to 30 per cent for them. There is reason to believe that the drafters of the suggested law are aware of this, which makes their problem the more difficult. Were they even to approve a rise in the ceiling, it could never be to more than 15 per cent, which would still leave a certain amount of bank credit outside the protection of the law. It must not be forgotten, too, that the lower the legal maximum the more of a "black market" in credit there will be.

Another alternative would be an adjustable ceiling which the Bank of Israel could move up and down as it sees fit.

Tapping Savings

If the interest rate is raised, certain positive repercussions may be expected in the short run. The most important will be a stimulus to increased saving. The success of the August issue of P.E.C. debentures and of the saving for homes and other schemes have proven that with enough incentive quite a good deal of private capital can be attracted.

This potential source of capital has been neglected ever since Israel's inflation began. One of the reasons why banks raised the interest rate on their loans was to insure their money against depreciation, but the same protection was not extended to the depositors, who lost a good part of the value of their savings and liquid capital in local currency. But more capital is there, and if the interest rate goes up, this capital will be ready to play its part in development.

The final solution to the problem of the interest rate will only come when the Israel economy can stand on its own feet and stability is achieved, so that the liquidity requirements can be reduced somewhat and money will be cheaper. Meanwhile, it cannot be said that the high interest rate has affected investment adversely, except perhaps in a very small part of the "private sector" of the economy. The high cost of money is not an unusual phenomenon in a developing economy and would seem be unavoidable at present, though it may be regulated to a certain extent to help stimulate productive competition.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on January 13.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS Power Politics in M.E.

THE patent efforts of the East and the West at the Security Council to see who can get in the most resounding slap in the face for Israel and draw the most affable Arab smiles are taken up by "Ha'aretz" (non-party), "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) and "Herut" (whose leading article has been transferred to the first column on Page 1).

"Al Hamishmar" writes that both resolutions prove that neither side is even thinking of the vital interests of the nations concerned. Arab-Israel relations are not under survey as a matter in itself but in the context of the powers' global strategy.

"Herut" rejects the moral right of both parties to sit in judgment upon us. If we do stop for a moment to take note of the Council's deliberations, it feels, it is only in order to highlight the bankrupt policy of Israel's leadership.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi) considers the imminent Syrian-Lebanese pact and writes that Lebanon is inviting disaster, for Israel will not be able to sit back and watch with complacency another neighbouring country's being woven into the general skein of hostile intentions.

"Davar" (Histadrut) writes that the new decision on the wages policy has been adopted with an eye to conditions as they are at present and calls upon the professionals who have been asked to make concessions to do so gracefully. The doctors too are asked to take all factors into consideration before deciding upon their reaction and "Davar" is unable to understand the inflexible stand of Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda with the Second Round staring us in the face.

KEEPING POSTED

AN American bishop who has been staying at a hotel near Tel Aviv was shown the new "Biblical" inn which is to open there next week in place of a more contemporary style in bars. One of the special features of the place would be the Israel ballet dancers, the manager explained. The bishop looked doubtful and said that he did not care much for ballet in this part of the world. A week ago, he said, he had been staying at a very fine hotel in Cairo and got talking with the manager there. Being something of a ballet enthusiast he asked whether there was anything of the kind in Egypt. He was taken to a place that looked rather like a natural cave, and there, through the smoke and haze of a dozen *narghilehs*, was a troupe of belly dancers performing.

• • •

ANYONE who has ever visited Ajlun in Jordan and recalls the Baptist mission there which is reported to have been destroyed will feel the greatest sympathy with the people who have given a life-time of devoted service and found so little appreciation. Ajlun is a beautiful place, green and fruitful even in summer. It also is — or was a number of years ago — of an untouched backwardness that is hard to match.

THERE is an ancient Crusader fortress nearby, which was remodelled by the Saracens and then spoilt a good many years later by somewhat primitive Turkish additions. On a trip we took there once an absent-minded member of the party lost a jacket with money and his passport in it. Crowds of little boys had followed us round the fortress and there seemed little prospect of getting it back. A Circassian police sergeant in the village offered to beat all the boys, for a consideration, till the jacket was returned. He explained that even a reward of the money and the coat for the return of the passport would not tempt anyone when they already had all there. It was dark by then, and we asked without much hope whether there was perhaps some place to stay near Ajlun.

AFTER a great deal of thought someone suggested that we should try the American hospital just outside the village. When we got there the neat, handsome buildings looked as improbable as a mirage, or as one of the legendary palaces set down overnight by a friendly djinn. We were most charmingly received; the doctor's living quarters were attractive, and there were plenty of spare beds in the hospital. after some negotiation with the police and a warmly-worded prayer by the doctor the coat was miraculously delivered to the back door, with only a single pound-note missing. We could not have chosen a better place in the whole of Jordan for our small mishap.

• • •

WE heard the story of the mission, and of the patient and painstaking work that had gone into the making of the school and the hospital; and how difficult it was to get any educated Arab to take an interest in the project. The place was a mid-Western oasis in the desert. The only thing was that, once inside the compound, there was nothing to remind you that this was Jordan, or that the nearest town was Jerash, abandoned and in ruins for centuries. Perhaps that is the reason no-one felt any compunction at destroying it.

BY now everyone knows that Ein Gedi used to be a populous place in the olden times, a favourite not only with austere

sects busily inscribing scrolls and burying them in caves to delight their latter-day descendants, but also with the Kings of Israel, who spent the winter there to get away from the cold and the wind in Jerusalem. A tourist-minded correspondent suggests that if there is really to be a convalescent home down there we might do worse than follow a popular English custom, and put up a plaque to say "King David slept here."

Today's contributors include PK, Tel Aviv, Alfred Cohn, Beit Hillel, Upper Galilee, and JJ, Jerusalem.

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At the Cinema

Will to Live

"PURPLE Plain" (Ron, J'lem) is a deeply human English war film, the story of a reckless fighter pilot who through recovery of his will to live rises to true heroism. Directed by Robert Parrish in severe understatement, the film is free of "corn" and has the most beautiful happy ending I ever remember having enjoyed on a screen. Gregory Peck is at his best and the enchanting Win Min Than makes it easy to understand how a man would walk through jungle hell to meet her again.

Cow-Opera

"MAN without a Star" (Armon, J'lem) is an honest to goodness cow-opera with enough beef in it to make your mouth water. Under King Vidor's competent direction, Kirk Douglas returns to the old corral with an allergy to barbed wire for which no Jerusalemite will blame him. For once Jeanne Crain does not get her man, but it is a good try.

The ban on the entry of juveniles was for once strictly enforced.

Th.F.M.

Readers' Letters

SUPPORT OF LERNER'S PLAN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I completely agree with Prof. Lerner. While on the one hand we ask the whole world for money for arms and development, we ourselves are throwing it away here on inflation because the irresponsibility of certain political parties does not allow them to be honest and straight with their voters. In Holland, where I came from, the trade unions agreed a few years ago voluntarily to cut consumption and halt a feared inflation.

Yours, etc.,
M.H. WEYEL

Sir, — We, the undersigned, wish to express our adherence to Professor Lerner's suggestion, concerning the general wage increases.

We feel that it is a clearly honest expression of the Israel economic "facts of life" and presents the conscientious citizen with the choice of facing these facts.

The undersigned are professionals, students, office workers, housewives, and self-employed and see the problem not as of a particular class or group but rather as a vital issue facing all sincerely patriotic Israelis.

25 HAIFAITES.
Haifa, January 12.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With regard to the remark of the Minister of Finance that "these extra subsidies will have to come from the defence and development budgets" (your issue of January 10), as well as the letter of Prof. Abba Lerner, I should like to point out that a wage increase would therefore mean the curtailment of development since the Development Budget derives part of its funds from the counterpart funds of foreign aid; where is our pride, which should make us try to be as little dependent as possible on foreign aid? The original proposals of Prof. Abba Lerner— to cut wages and thereby the cost of living — must be adopted, if we wish to be a self-respecting nation and not *shnorrers*.

Yours, etc.,
H.W. KAISER-BLUTH
Tel Aviv, January 11.

Sir, — I am a housewife who has to make ends meet on a limited budget and who voted for Mapai at the last elections because its programme, which included a wage freeze, seemed to me to best serve the needs of the time.

I am taken aback now to see how the party leaders, probably against their better knowledge, have advocated an increase of wages which in the not-so-long run will leave us with less purchasing power than we have now. To approve the wage rise and to know at the same time that to pay for it the Defence and Development Budgets will have to be cut, is no tribute to their political leadership or their grasp of economics. Surely on such an important issue we cannot allow political expediency to overrule our better judgment. — There is still time to ask the question: Do the workers of the country want a nominal increase which will actually result in a decrease in purchasing power?

Yours, etc.,
MAY BARTH.
Haifa, January 12.

Pakistan Constitution Compromise

By ANTHONY NEVILLE

KARACHI (OFNS). — THE draft of Pakistan's new Constitution, which it is hoped will be approved by the Constituent Assembly by the end of February, is at best a compromise formula designed to overcome geographic obstacles—East Pakistan is separated by a thousand miles of Indian territory from West Pakistan — and secure the greatest measure of support from both wings, whose jealousies and conflicting demands had led to a deadlock. It provides for a Federal Government with wide emergency powers and two semi-autonomous units, equally sharing representation in a national Parliament with a provisional strength of 310 members, chosen by adult (21 years) vote. Pakistan's mostly veil-clad women will be encouraged to take their place in public life. For ten years, ten women's seats will be made available in Parliament.

The President, who must be a Moslem, will be elected for a five-year term by the national and provincial assemblies, will be supreme commander of the armed forces, and will have the authority now exercised by the Queen. Pakistan's future status within the Commonwealth will be decided by Parliament.

The Prime Minister and Cabinet, who will be appointed by the President from among the Members of Parliament, will be responsible to the Legislature. The Federal Government will have jurisdiction over the armed forces, defence, foreign relations, trade, industry, currency, and other interests necessary for the good government of the country, while the two provincial units, with their own cabinets and assemblies, will generally manage their own affairs and a national economic mission will give them a voice in national development. The Federal Government will, however, have effective control over them as the President appoints their governors and may assume administration in times of emergency when the breakdown of provincial administration is threatened. The formula treads a middle road between the proponents of full provincial autonomy and those of full centralisation.

The judiciary has been made independent of the executive. The President will appoint the Chief Justice and, in consultation with him, the judges of the Supreme Court and provincial high courts.

Minorities' Freedom

The Constitution, whose preamble opens with a declaration of the sovereignty of God over the whole universe, stipulates that minority religious groups— in addition to 64m. Moslems there are 10m. Hindus and about 2m. Christians — should have freedom to profess and practise their religion and develop their culture, and ensures that they will not be compelled to receive different religious instruction in schools.

Besides the stipulation that no law should be repugnant to the injunctions of Islam, it is provided that the President should within one year appoint a commission to codify Koranic teaching for the guidance of legislators and recommend how to give effect to them. It will also advise how existing laws should conform to Islamic teaching. An institute of Islamic research and instruction will further assist in "the reconstruction of Moslem society on a truly Islamic basis."

Afghan Claims on 'Pakhtoonistan'

By PHILIP DEANE

DELHI (OFNS).— NIKITA Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Russian-Communist Party, says he will do all in his power to weaken the Baghdad pact. His first major step in that direction has been to support unequivocally Afghanistan's irredentist claims against Pakistan which occupies a key position in the pact. These Afghan claims consist of demands for the separation from West Pakistan of Pakhtoonistan (or Pushtoonistan or Pathanistan), which means "the land of the Pakhtoons" (Pushtoons—Pathans).

The actual territory claimed is an area of nearly half a million sq.kms. (more than half West Pakistan) and a population of seven million people. It is bounded by the river Indus, the Arabian Sea, and by Afghanistan itself. The official Kabul claim is that the people of this area are not Pakistanis but Pathans, and should be given the right to self-determination. The Afghans also say that the people of this area are actually fighting for self-determination and have established "provisional governments" that control guerrilla forces. Unofficially, the Afghan Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan, has told Western diplomats that his country expects that the Pakhtoon people would, if allowed to do so, choose union with Afghanistan.

On examination, the Afghan claims seem unfounded. In the 1947 plebiscite on annexation to Pakistan or India, only 47 per cent of the voters in the disputed area favoured Pakistan, but in a general election two years before, only 62 per cent voted. The poll is traditionally low in that area. Then, after independence, Pakistan withdrew the large forces which the British had had to maintain against the tribes. Today, the area is policed mostly by the tribes themselves. Had sentiment against Pakistan been strong, it would not have been possible to withdraw the military.

Moreover, under the British, the tribes had refused to cooperate with the Government, even in questions such as education. Now they are clamouring for schools, and Pakistan in eight years has trebled the number of educational institutions for the Pakhtoons, and founded a university at Peshawar. Further, whereas the total revenue from the area is only £1,100,000, the Pakistan Government spends there 10 times that amount, half in services and half in subsidies to the tribes. This sum is more than Afghanistan's total revenue (estimated) and equal approximately to what that country spends on all her import trade.

Which brings up another weakness of the Pakhtoonistan case. The Pakhtoons (or Pathans) form only one-third of Afghanistan's population. Yet they are the dominant group in the country, and this is resented by the other two-thirds — Hazaras, Turkmens, Tajiks, Uzbeks — who feel their interests are neglected because of the Government's obsession with the Pakhtoonistan issue.

Afghanistan's Premier, however, is bent on "reviving his family's old glories" and is still convinced that this will sooner or later become possible through the disintegration of Pakistan. It is said that he has been encouraged from time to time in thinking so by Indian diplomats in Kabul. And now the Russians are doing more than merely encouraging his beliefs—they are giving him arms to equip tribal forays against Pakistan and money with which to match Pakistan's aid to the tribes.

אור
הביטוח הלאומי

I am 63 years old and arrived in Israel last year. At present, I am employed as a night watchman in a new building. Insurance fees are deducted from my salary, yet Bituah Leumi informs me that I am not insured. Why am I ineligible for old-age pension?

Deductions should not have been made from your salary. According to the law, 60 year old men and 55 year old women, who became Israel residents after November 18, 1953, are not insured, and should not make payments for maternity benefits and old-age and survivors' insurance (3.3% of their salaries).

Employers must insure you only for work-injury compensation.

According to the National Insurance Law, the following are not given old-age and survivors' insurance and maternity benefits:

1. Israel residents born before November 18, 1886.
2. Israel residents under 18 years of age.
3. Men of 60 who became Israel residents after November 18, 1953.
4. Women of 55 who became Israel residents after November 18, 1953.
5. Israel non-residents.

No deductions should be made from the salaries of the above for maternity benefits and old-age and survivors' pensions and no contributions of 3.3% should be made for them. Such persons receive only work-injury compensation for which employers themselves must make direct contributions.

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